# THE INDIANA STATE SENTINE

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# Democratic State Convention.

FIRST DAY.

The Convention, assembled in Metropolitan Hall, yesterday, January 8th, was called to order at 101/ o'clock by Colonel Nathan B. Palmer, Chairman of the Central Committee. Colonel

FELLOW DEMOCRATS: In accordance with the build up a sectional party—who for the sake of uniform usage of the Democratic party of Indiana, you have been called to meet in Conven- demagogue, have taught the people of the North tion on this 8th January of glorious memory, on that they have separate and opposing interests to this anniversary day of the great and brilliant victory of New Orleans, and of that great and pat-riotic man General Jackson and the brave sol-ousy, and then hatred, until now the power of the diers under his command-a day ever kept in sections is embodied in terrible armies, ready to grateful remembrance by every patriotic heart, join in the death grapple-who, as late as last more especially by the Democracy throughout the land. There has been some diversity of opinion among the Democracy as to the proper time spurned every proposition of adjustment, that of holding the Convention in the present peculiar would have quelled the storm, swept the dark of holding the Convention in the present peculiar condition of the country; but as the matter of holding the Convention on this or another day is of peace-who, when Virginia and Kentucky only a matter of expediency, not involving any principles, it can not be doubted but the spirit of intion and peace might be made, refused to reharmony which is called for on the occasion, and spond in the spirit of the call, and disregarding the which it is hoped will characterize the action of the Convention through all its deliberations, will overcome and allay all feelings and scruples which may have been entertained in this regard. to be opposed to all conciliation and compromise. It will be the province of the Convention to determine its scope of action-whether it shall it, surrender our country to the control of a parperform all that is usual on such occasions or

postpone a portion to another time. the Convention organizes. The Democratic party that party, one single measure of its adoption that claim to be a conservative party-a loval partydevoted to the Constitution and the Union as it greatness of the country? All men will say in has been handed down from our fathers. We are failure, when the results of Republican rule are not for a Union without a Constitution. No, a examined by the light of promises made before Union without a Constitution is impossible-rend the election-when the good times promised are the Constitution, trample under foot its most compared with the hard times brought. May I not sacred provisions and guarantees—in a word desay in corruption, when the factions of that party stroy the sacred instrument and the Union is no more. But the Democratic party is for the Con fraud and peculations-when the supporters of stitution and the Union, one and inseparable, and for the maintenance of this the Democracy is proven against him, by the extraordinary defense, ready to devote itself in counsel and in battle.

And has it not given sufficient earnest of this have gone to the war and are now on the battlefield battling for their country and the Constitution? But the Democracy can not perjure itself by any sanction to acts subversive of that Constitution which it has in its heart sworn to sustain

the Democratic party, I pray that no act of this brought to the knowledge of the President by in Convention may even seem to give sanction or dubitable and record evidence, and yet the public Convention may even seem to give sanction or countenance to acts destructive of the Constitution under any pretext whatever.

proceed to its organization. Mr. Harrington, of Jefferson, moved that the Hon. Joseph W. Chapman, of the same county, be chosen temporary Chairman. Carried.

he had neither any remarks or any suggestions to make, save that it was time now for the Convention to proceed to business, and the first thing in order, after the appointment of a temporary Secretary, would be the election of permanent

On motion, Jos. J. Bingham, of Marion, was chosen temporary Secretary. Grafton E. Cookerly, of Vigo, nominated Hon.

Thomas A. Hendricks for permanent President

After some debate as to whether a Committee of one from each Congressional District should be appointed to select permanent officers, or whether the Convention should directly select officer from Indiana, and as an Indianian, I thank

Mr. Davis, thanking the friends who had put him in nomination, withdrew his name. Jonathan Liston, of Marion, withdrew

name of R. L. Walpole. Whereupon, the Convention, on motion of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Marion, by acclamation called upon Mr. Hendricks to preside.

The Chairman appointed Hon. Joseph E. Mc-Donald, and Hon, John Pettit, to conduct the President elect to the chair.

spoke as follows: GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor con-

ferred in calling upon me to preside over your deliberations. It is pursuant to the usages of our party that

this Convention of delegates, sent up from all por-tions of the State, is now in session. A custom, ancient foe. mocent in itse f and found to be useful, ought not to be hastily abandoned, nor without cause, at any time, and especially when the exigencies of

any time, and especially when the exigencies of the times demand its observance.

It has been the pleasure and will of the Democrate party as at the present. Throw out the banner, and apon its ample folds let the people see inscribed their time bound it, as of yore.

Eighth of January, to deliberate upon all matters

The times never so demanded a thorough and the property of the Democratic party as at the present. Throw out the banner, and apon its ample folds let the people see inscribed their time honored principles, and they will gladly rally around it, as of yore.

A civil war is upon us. For its existence the Eighth of January, to deliberate upon all matters material or important to the party organization, or touching the public weal. To maintain that custom I raise my voice, and give my vote this day. I am not prone to attach importance or sanctity to particular days, except so far as our religion has prescribed, yet to me it seems meet and proper that the day made memorable by the patriotism and heroism of our great leader, Andrew Jackson, and his gallant army, should not be forgotten, now that our country is in her greatest peril, but that it should be observed by his political children in sentiments of fidelity to his principles, and in deeds of devotion to our country.

A civil war is upon us. For its existence the Democratic party is not responsible. For many years we have admonished those who favored a sectional party of its danger—in the sentiments of Washington's farewell address, that the greatest danger to be apprehended to our country, was the formation of geographical parties—we have advocated "those doctrines which we believed fair and equal to all sections; and which could have been adopted without wounding the pride, or stimulating the arrogance of either." Our appeals were disregarded. Sectional pride, prejudice, and hatred in one section produced the same sentiments in the other; and of this sec-

It is now nearly half a century since the Eighth It is now nearly half a century since the Eighth of January became, to us as a people, a great day, among all the days of the year; and I feel the allusion to it brings up in your minds sad and foreboding contrasts; that the pride and glory of the past stand side by side with the bumillation and abasement of the present. Forty-seven years ago our Fathers were united; united not alone by the forms of law, and the obligations of the Constitution, but by that honest, fraternal lov; that made them indeed one people; and when the made them indeed one people; and when the January sun lighted up this land, the earnest inquiry was upon every tongue, what will be the fate of New Orleans this day? Will that Capi-

tal of our late acquisition become the prey of a soldiery imbruted by the war cry of "booty and beauty?" The setting sun of that day threw back his rays upon the banner of our country floating over a victorious field; and as the news ran from the border settlements over the towns and implacable is becoming the entity of the present. Fanaticism, bigotry and sectional ha-tred are doing their work of evil upon a great, a

generous and a roble people.

The propriety and policy of holding this Convention have been much discussed; but to me it has seemed most proper and politic. The Democratic party, with a well defined system of political principles, and animated by an intense devo-tion to the interests and honor of the country, comes down to us from the early days of the Recomes down to us from the early days of the Re-public, with a history intimately identified with our progress, and the greatness we have achieved as a people. Bold, confident, and determined, the Democratic party has always assumed and occupied its position upon every question, affect-ing either the honor of the Government, or the prosperity of the people. It has never sought to avoid the responsibility which, because of its in-fluence and its power, of right belonged to it; and when its mighty weight has been thrown for or against any particular system of public policy, it has been felt throughout the whole framework Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in sence of the past, invoking its spirit, and feeling its power, we may be stimulated to follow where duty beckons, whatever dangers beset the way. Do we not now hear the wailing cry of our country? And does not the sobbing voice of civil liberty, coming from out the ruins of a violated Constitution, and the broken pillars of our insti-tions, call us to the rescue? Then let the word pass along the serried ranks of the Democracy:

Every man to his post, every man for his country. If the Democratic organization be not maintained, then where are the hundreds of thousands o honest, conservative and patriotic citizens who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but who now regard the success of that party as a public calamity, to go, that their influence may be exerted for the salvation of the country? They will go with us, if we but maintain our organiza-

tion, and occupy a wise and patriotic position.

But if we abandon our organization, under the false cry of no party, in whose hands do we leave the State and Federal Government, and the rights and interests of the people? In the hands of the leaders of the Republican party, the most proscriptive and intollerent ever known to the country-the very men who for years have labored to clouds away and again let in the bright sunshine democratic & conservative sentiment of the North, appointed a controling number of the delegates distinguished for their party rancor, and known Can we then, as patriots, without an effort to save ty, whose history, thus far, is written in failure, in corruption, and in public ruin? May I not say

I desire to make a few brief remarks before in failure, when in vain I ask for one good act of adds to the prosperity of the people, or to the contend in mutual accusations of more enormous that the sappers and miners, at and about Washington, the Camerous, the Weeds, the Welleses, the spirit in the legions of patriotic Democrats which | Morgans and the Cummingses, are more flagrant dunderers of the treasury than the camp followers of Fremont-when this reeking corruption is not confined to the miserable wretches who sell hospital stores, or give short weights, or adulter-ate the food and drink of the soldier, but crawls upon the very council table of the President, and In view of these sentiments and integrity of mingles in Cabinet deliberations, and is now wrong is not righted; when to such astounding lengths these things have gone that, the Times newspaper of Cincinnati, a bitter opponent of the Democracy, in a recent article, has been com-

pelled to say: "God heip the pation if these things are to con tinue. We must confess we are losing our pa Mr. Chapman, on taking the Chair, said that tience. The Congressional reports show that the War Department, at least, is in the hands of thieves. The masterly inactivity of the Administration is broken only when it comes to the plundering of the Treasury. The report of the Congressional Investigating Committee thrills every honest man with horror. It is the saddest

exposition of our national history. "It exhibits a degree of corruption in the Was and Navy Departments, not expected in this critical hour. The public treasury is in the hands of thieves, whose only solicitude is plunder. If Congress was honest, as it ought to be, Simon Cameron would have been hurled from his office in disgrace before this, and Ft. Lafavette crowded Hon. John G. Davis, of Parke, and R. L. with the Weeds, the Cummingses, the Morgans, and the host of plunderers proved guilty by that investigation. But even this terrible exhibition does not seem to have created a sensation i Congress. Does the plunder conspiracy extend

even there?" In this connection, it is right that honorable mention, and exception be made, of the Cabinet him that his official conduct allows me this pleas

I said the history of the Republican party being written in public ruin; and does any man hesitate to believe it? If so let me refer him to broken institutions-to a disturbed commerce and sterrupted trade-to a deranged currency, and the low prices of all our valuable productions-and let me ask, is public ruin not marked upor all? In what single thing that we value, are we now as secure, as we were before the Republican Donald, and Hon. John Pettit, to conduct the President elect to the chair.

Being introduced by Mr. Pettit, Mr. Hendricks poke as follows:

The Chairman appointed Hon. Joseph E. Me. How as secure, as we were before the Republican party came into power? Is it individual wealth, or public credit? Your depreciated estates, and the bonds of Indiana refused in the market, at eighty cents on the dollar, furnish the answer. Is it individual security, and liberty? Hear the response, in the groans of men confined without a charge, and denied the privilege of a

Is it the honor of the nation? The surrender of Mason and Slidell tells us, that we have, for the first time in our history, bent the knee to our

The times never so demanded a thorough an-

tional strife was begotten our present troubles.

The war is upon us—"wickedly provoked on the one side, and in folly and sin, and without suffi-

secession upon the one hand, and sectional interference with Southern rights upon the other, we

ating the Union sentiment of the South, and giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

What are we to do with the negroes of the South, in connection with the war, is asked upon every hand. Before answering that, let me ask, for what purpose is the war waged? If, as the President does profess, and the soldiers in the field believe, it is to suppress a rebellion, to restore the Union, and establish the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws, then I answer, with the negroes of the is not in temper with us just now, and may prove churl enough to say, I will keep my land of orange groves where the nightingales ever sing, rather than take your promises to pay.

Clay and Jackson and Webster, and statesmen of that class regarded the colonization of the negroes as a work of such enormous cost, as not to be undertaken by the Government, even when at peace, and free of debt but in the midst of a civil his supporters of the Republican party say, put arms in their hands. For what purpose? Are there not as many men in the North ready to light as we can arm and feed and clothe and pay? The port, and can be adopted only as a means of remust call the negro to the rescue? I would call your attention.

Another class, too cowardly to fight, and too for the first time in my life I intend to speak as a malevolent to be gratified by the results of civil- sectional man. ized warfare, demand a carnival of blood, and We are not a manufacturing people, and can least of borrors, amid scenes of servile insurrec. | not well become such; our wealth my tion. Our fathers detested the foe that would in from the cultivation of the soil, and is of those cite the forest savage to scenes of midnight mas. heavy and bulky articles that require a convenisacre, and the judgment of eulightened and civ- ent market and cheapness of transportation. A ilized humanity condemns an appeal to the cu- foreign demand will enrich those regions from pidity or lust of the soldiery. Shall we, then, which there is convenient and cheap approach to who have in keeping the honorable memories of the ocean, but it can not greatly benefit us; our our fathers; who are amenable to the judgment of the civilized nations, shall we invoke to our and bulky that before they reach the sea coast aid the negroes of the South, calling up the foul much of their value is lost in the cost of trans spirit of insurrection, and making indiscriminate portation. And this must continue, for railroad and uncontrolled war upon men, women, and transportation can not become cheap. The machildren, amid scenes too horrible to be described, and too wicked to bring a blessing. As I believe actment of the tariff of last summer, which in our soldiers are strong and brave. I denounce it ordinary times will be prohibitory and defeat revas an insult to them; and as I am jealous of our good name and fair fame, I would make procla- sell at low prices, and which will impair our formation of it as a thing so atrocious as to consign | eign market, has heretofore been partially defeatus to infamy, in the eyes of the civilized world. ed by the short crops in Europe, causing a larger foreign demand for breadstuffs than we have en-

war, the emancipation of the slaves. embarrassment, and burthen, in the proposition, our condition sixteen months since, and we and no strength. Without emancipation and it, have the answer. Our hogs were then worth evils, the slaves, found in the neighborhood of from four to five dollars per hundred; they are the camps, may be used to relieve the soldiers of now worth from two to two dollars and fifty exhausting labor. Owing service to their mas. cents. Our corn and wheat and cattle have fall ters, they may be required to render that service len almost in like proportion. And further to the to the Government; but if made free, it will be West I understand the losses are still greater, to at their discretion and pleasure whether they re. that degree that in some localities in Illinois the lieve the soldiers in the trenches and upon the breastworks; at least such is the view of the Ad. cheapest fuel. To estimate our losses in Indiana ministration, as expounded by the Secretary of for this year is difficult; but we may assume unor War, who says, "The Government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his liberated by the secretary of this service. It has the right, however, to use the voluntary services of slaves, liberated by wer from their rabel restriction."

It has year is unnear, out we may assume upon pork the following: Upon each 100 pounds \$2, and an average weight of 250 lbs. gives a loss of \$5 on each hog. Upon one railroad there have been shipped 100,000 head, and assuming that to be liberated by war from their rebel masters."

ment, and the masters thereby discharged from is 1,000,000, and our losses upon pork \$5,000,000. It is probably safe to assume an equal loss upon that burthen at once falls upon the Government, each of the articles of corn, wheat, and other That is the doctrine of the Administration. In stock, making the loss to the agricultural inter-his last message, President Lincoln says: "Un- ests of Indiana \$20,000,000. These estimates der and by virtue of the act of Congress entitled are not reliable, and are not given as such, but an act to confiscate property used for insurrec-tionary purposes, approved August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons, have become forfeited; and numbers of the latter, thus liberated, are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way." The argument of the Secretary of War and the Presi- cut off from our Southern market. It is a stri dent amount to just this: By the authority and king fact in contrast, that the Eastern States, du act of the Government, the slaves are made free, because of the rebellion of the masters, and being free, the Government cannot exact their services; involuntary service would make them slaves, and the Government cannot hold slaves; but being free by her act, they are dependent upon the United States, "and must be provided for in some way." That is the emancipation policy of the Administration. As a war measure, to give strength to the North, what do you think of it? You will observe we cannot "exact service" from the manumitted slave-he is to work or not work as suits his pleasure. That alternative deing presented, the negro does not work.
But he is to be "provided for in some way."
What will that provision cost, when more than
3,000,000 slaves belonging to masters who go
with the South, are liberated? That will depend largely upon the number of Republican commissaries detailed to the service, and whether the

present per cent of profit is continued, and upon the number of missionaries that are sent among this interesting people, to prepare them for "lib-erty, equality, and fraternity." But Mr. Lincoln is not content with an advo-cacy of emancipation by the United States, but he proposes to encourage the States to adopt the same policy. He goes on to say: "Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit re- made her rich islands a luxuriant waste and wilspectively, and by operation of which, persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case, I recommend that Con- now, who have for ourselves and the generations gress provide for accepting such persons from yet to come, such important interests involved, to such States, according to some mode of valuation, in lieu, pro tanto, of direct taxes, or upon tile regions upon the Gulf of Mexico? some other plan to be agreed on with such States The first and highest interest of the North

ance by the General Government, be at once Union upon the basis of the Constitution-and tution of the United States, Article 1, section 2, party in power render a union impossible, then provides that "direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included self and her own interests. She must not within this Union, according to their respective allow the arts and the finesse of New England numbers;" the tax must be so apportioned and imposed, but when we come to colect the taxes, and to render her labor wholly subservient to an if any State, as for instance Kentucky, will free eastern, sectional, and selfish policy- Eastern the negroes, we will receive such freed negroes in payment of her portion of the tax, according to their value, to be ascertained by appraisement. A fair construction of the Constitution requires, not is in competition with the free labor of the North; fair construction of the Constitution requires, not only that the direct tax shall be imposed upon all the States equally, but that it shall also be collected from them equally, in proportion to their numbers. According to the President's recombut in aid and support of it. With the gold mendation Indiana would pay her tax in money. which the Southerner receives for the sale of his

But the question recurs, in what way are we to provide for the manumitted slaves; they will be come dependent upon us, and "must be provided for in some way," the President says. He gives us his plan. After recommending that negroes be taken from States in payment of the direct tax, he goes on to recommend "that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes, (or the one first mentioned, if the other shall not be brought into existence,) at some place or places, in a climate congenial for them.

To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition." President Lincoln does not inform us, on what part of the globe we are to purchase the territory for the free negroes, except that he suggests, that it must be where the except that he suggests, that it must be where the climate will be congenial.

"Know ye the land of the cedar and vine desired to leave the chair, co where the flowers ever blossom, this beams ever ships, delegate temporarily to fill it.

Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit, And the voice of the nightingale never is mute; Where the tims of the earth and the hues of the sky, In color though varied, in beauty may vie.

"Tis clime of the South; 'tis the land of the sun." hold no sympathy. Our most earnest desire is for the restoration of the Union, upon the basis of the Constitution, and, for myself, I will give an honest support to all constitutional and proper measures, adopted by the Administration to that end; and I will as carnestly oppose all acts in violation of the constitution, and in suppression of liberty, because of my veneration for that solemn compact of our fathers, and because such policy renders the Union sentiment of the South, and giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

"Its clime of the South; "its the land of the sun."

What think you of this description of the modern Eden, the Elysium, which the President would have us buy for the weary children of Africa? But what is to be the cost of its acquisition? Perhaps only a few hundred millions. This presents the disagreeable and embarrassing suggestion which Mr. Lincoln has not met, that we may not have the gold on hand that we can conveniently spare. But perhaps we can buy with Treasury notes, and they may be multiplied as the leaves on the trees, or the sands upon the sea shore. But if John Bull should be the own-

negro slave and his condition, we have nothing peace, and free of debt; but in the midst of a civil to do; nothing whatever, either as a purpose, in-cident or consequence of the war. If the Con-stitution be restored, in its authority, over all the States, then the Constitution itself refers the condition of the colored race to the authority of the States, and by its own provisions excludes referred jurisdiction. But beyond that, how is the negro to be made an element of strength for most abandoned corruption and wickedness we the suppression of the rebellion? Cameron, and can not too earnestly strive to rescue the Govern-

Or is it true, that outnumbering the South, near- venge to destroy the South, but not to restore the ly as three to one, the North falters and fails and Union-and to that aspect of the question I call

upon my countrymen to visit with universal in- As a party, the Democracy of the Northwest dignation and scorn the miscreant who entertains have not been sectional, but have advocated so base an opinion of Northern strength, and equality of rights and privileges to all—and thus Northern courage. Ignorant of the use of arms, far have even conceded that New England and and lacking those high intellectual and moral Pennsylvania might have the revenue policy of qualities, that make the efficient soldier, the ne- the United States so adjusted as to give them an gro can win no battles where the men of the North are driven back. What General would go into battle trusting to black regiments for his bor. But we are now being so crushed, that if strength? and what regiment, made up of the | we and our children are not to become the "hew proud men of Indiana, would stand in a battle, ers of wood and drawers of water" for the capiwhere they must lean for support upon armed talists of New England and Pennsylvania, we must look to the interests of our section; and

as a purpose, and others as a consequence of the joyed perhaps since 1847; yet, with an extraordi pary foreign demand for all we have to sell, what In a military point of view, there is weakness is our condition? Compare the present with

one-tenth of the hogs in the State, the entire If the slaves be freed by the act of the Govern- stock for market in the State for this year

ring the last nine months, have accumulated more wealth than during the same time at any period of their history. For the want of the Southern market, the men of Indiana lose nearly one-half the rewards of their labor. Way that market is of such value to us, is apparent upon a moment's reflection; the transportation of our heavy and bulky products upon the rivers is easy and cheap-it is the interest of the South mainly to employ her labor in the production of rice, sugar, hemp, tobacco and cotton-articles which we do not produce)—and to depend upon and buy from us the production of our lands and labor To eucomage and stimulate the people of the South in the production of their peculiar com-

has been, and so long as "grass grows and water runs," will be, the true interest of the Northwest; and that political party that would destroy that market is our greatest foe. Most earnestly, then, do I call upon the men of Indiana to consider what President Lincoln seems to favor, what Cameron urges, what the Republican members of Congress, in caucus, have determined upon, and what bills now pending in

modities, that they may be large buyers from us,

rich trade and the value of our products. Impelled by a false philanthropy, England has

respectively; that such persons, on such accept- west is in the restoration and preservation of the deemed free." The proposition amounts to just the deep devotion of her Democracy to the cause this: The public expenditures are now so enormous that a direct tax is inevitable; the Consti- but if the failure and folly and wickedness of the mighty Northwest must take care of her-

mendation Indiana would pay her tax in money.

to be used for the common benefit, but Kentucky
might pay in the slaves of her people, at a valuation, but as soon as so received they are to "be at
once deemed free." Such is the war policy of
the Administration, defeating revenue, instead of
furnishing it.

which the Southerner receives for me sale or ms
crops, he purchases our products, and thus secures to our labor its high rewards. But if we
disturb the institutions, as our fathers approved
them—if we free the negroes of the South, what
are the consequences upon us? Large numbers
of the negroes would seek the North, expecting

Mr. Pettit opposed. He thought such offices unnecessary. The President, if at any time he desired to leave the chair, could call upon any

Mr. Cookerly replied that it had been the cus- son, John M. Craig, Hon. H. M. Marvin, Isanc tom to have such officers.

Mr. Cookerly's motion was lost and the Convention declined appointing Vice Presidents. On motion of Hon. David Studebaker, of Allen, Joseph J. Bingham was chosen principal

Secretary, and R. S. Hastings, of Tippecanoe, assistant.

Hon. Simeon K. Wolfe, of Harrison, offered Applegate, T. Donovan, George Robertson, Wm. Gutbrie.

Touley C. R. Knowlton, S. A. motion of Mr. Chapman,) which, after debate, Hall

Congressional District be appointed by the delegates thereof, and the same reported to the Convention, to report a series of resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions for the action of the Convention, and the action of the Convention, and the action of the Convention of the Con vention, to report a series of resolutions for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions A. W. Knight, James Ferguson, C. M. Thompon the subject of a Platform be referred to such committee without reading or debate.

Mr. Dougherty, of Morgan, moved that the Secretary call the Convention by districts and that each district as called designate the person to represent it on the Committee on Resolutions. Carried, and the Secretary proceeded with the call, the districts responding as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. First District .- W. E. Niblack. Second District.—Simeon K. Wolfe.
Third District.—Joseph W. Chapman.
Fourth District.—Dr. George Berry. Fifth District.—Lafe. Develin. Sixth District.—J. E. McDonald. Seventh District .- Archibald Johnson. Eighth District.—S. C. Wilson. Ninth District.—John Brownfield. fenth District .- J. D. G. Nelson. Eleventh District .- L. P. Mulligan.

A. H. Davidson, of Mariou, moved that two additional committeemen for the State at large be

Mr. Chapman opposed, and Mr. Davidson's motion was withdrawn. On motion it was ordered that each district select a member of the State Central Committe, the

Central District, the Sixth, selecting two. Mr. Develin, of Wayne, offered the following:

H. Smith, F. A. Bauer, J. H. Kinkeir, W. G.

Resolved, That this Convention will not go into Quick, L. Jeffries, L. W. Buckingham, Jno. M. the nomination of candidates until after the adop- Criswell. tion of the resolutions.

We had met here to do all the work that was to be done, to make nominations as well as resolu-

Mr. Liston supported the resolution. He was for an old fashioned Democratic platform, and he wanted the nominees to stand upon it. Sink or Messick, Samuel Forse, J. A. Messick. swim, let us stand by our principles. Let us have the platform first, and the candidates afterwards. Judge Burt, of Daviess, offered the following in amendment to Mr. Develin's resolution.

"And that, immediately on the adoption of the platform, the Convention proceed to the nomina-

A division of the question being called, the first part of the resolution as amended was adopted by

On the second part (Judge Burt's amendment) the vote was taken by counties and decided in the

YEAS-Adams 4; Allen 13; Bartholomew 8; Jackson.-J. W. Holmes, M. W. Shields, Boone 7; Blackford 2: Brown 3; Clay 7; Clin-John Allen, Isaac Laraway, A. J. Hamilton, J. ton 6; Daviess 6; Dearborn 10, Decator 7; De S. Tanner, D. Bain, Geo. R. Rader, Ka.b 6; Elkhart 8; Fayette 4; Fountain 6; Fulton 4; Franklin 9; Gibson 7; Grant 5; Greene 6; Jay-Rob't Huey, Geo. H. Moore, Hamilton 5; Hancock 6; Hendricks 6; Henry 5. Howard 4; Huntington 6; Jackson 8; Jay 4; Jennings 5; Johnson 7; Knox 7; Kosciusko 6; Lagrange 3; Laporte 8; Lawrence 6; Madison 8; Marion 13; Marshall 6; Martin 4; Montgomery 9; Morgan 6; Newton 1; Noble 5; Ohio 3; Orange 7; Owen 6; Parke 6; Pike 4; Porter 4; Posey 7; Putnam 9; Jones, Randolph 5; Ripley 7; Rush 7; Shelby 8; Spencer 6; St. Joseph 6; Sullivan 8; Switzerland 6; Kenny. Tippenanoe 10; Tipton 3; Vanderburg 8; Ver million 3; Vigo 10; Warren 3; Warrick 7; Wayne M. Prite

8: Wells 4: Whitley 4-Total 421. Nays-Carroll 6; Cass 8; Clark 10; Crawford 4; Delaware 5; Floyd 9; Harrison 8; Jefferson 7 Monroe 5; Perry 5; Pulaski 3; Scott 3; Stark 1

On motion, candidates for nomination for the several State offices were then named, as fol-

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. Charles I. Barker, of Madison; B. F. Jones, of Bartholomew; Dr. J. F. Henderson, of Howard; Dr. J. S. Athon, of Marion; W. B. Beach, Marion; Wm. H. Jones, of Allen; John P, Dunn,

Joseph Ristine, of Fountain; Willis D. Hargrove, of Gibson; Scott Noel, of Parke; Joseph V. Bemusdaffer, of Decatur, John C. Lootz, of Wayne; Ben. F. Douglas, of Harrison, (with-

drawn.) TREASURER OF STATE. Matthew L. Brett, of Daviess; W. H. Talbott

ATTORNEY GENERAL. Bayless W. Hanna, of Vigo; J. C. Applegate. of Carroll; Jeremiah Smith, of Randolph; E. Johnson, of Henry; John Baker, of Knex; Jas. cob Adams, Jr. A. Scott, of Putnam; Oscar B. Hord, of Decatur, (withdrawn subsequently.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Alex. J. Donglass, of Whitley, E. C. Hibben of Rush, Saml. L. Rugg, of Allen, Milton B. Hopkins, of Clinton, E. M. Weaver, of Tippe-

Mr. Pettit moved that each Congressional District report to the Convention its nomination for representation on the State Central Committee.

Hon. Delana R. Eckels, of Putnam, offered

the following, which was adopted: Resolved, That when met for the transaction of business, the Sixth Congressional District shall have but one vote on the Central Committee.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention was called to order by the President, who announced the first business in order to be the completion of the report of the districts with regard to the State Central Committee, in accordance with Mr. Pettit's motion in the morning. All the districts had been heard Muts, E. L. Davidson, Isaac Odell, Frank Amus, from but the Sixth.

The Sixth district being ready, the report from the several districts was unanimously approved. nominating the following STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First District.—James D. Williams, of Knox. Second District.—M. C. Kerr, of Floyd. Third District .- M. W. Shields, of Jackson. Fourth District.—Geo. Hibben, of Rush. Fifth District.—Edmund Johnson, of Henry. Sixth District.—J. J. Bingham, Geo McOuat,

Seventh District-Thos. Dowling, of Vigo. Eighth District -R. S. Hastings, of Tipp. Ninth District.—J. A. Taylor, of Cass.
Tenth District.—S. W. Sprott, of DeKalb.
Eleventh District.—J. R. Coffcoth, of Hunt'n Lists of the delegates from the several coun ties, according to the previous request of the President, were sent to the Secretary's desk as

ADAMS-David Studabaker and John McCon-

BARTHOLOMEW—T. G. Lee, Samuel Stuckey,
James Howe, Samuel Taylor, Beatty McClellan,
Wm. Mooney, R. W. Prather, A. E. S. Long.
Boone—Henry Lucas, Robt. WcCann, Wm.
M. Wilson, Dr. W. N. Dugan, John F. StevenW. Myers, E. W. Brown.

Gipson, James H. Potts, William Parr, Dr. R. Trowbridge, Milton Hopkins, B. W. Shelbourne, Eli Titus, W. P. Clements, Joseph E. Campbell, J. McWorkman. BLACKFORD-John Beath, R. C. Anderson Thomas Brown, Henry Huffman. Brown-James Arwine, C. Moser, J. A

Cass-J. A. Taylor, C. B. Knowlton, S. A. CLARK-T. J. Howard, J. G. Caldwell, Asa

CLINTON-H. Y. Morrison, F. D. Caldwell, Jacob Strong, M. L. Martin, Samuel Menett, M.

CRAWFORD-Simeon K. Wolfe, Wm. P. Swift. (Others not reported.)

DAVIESS-W: S. Turner, R. A. Clements, Jr.,
F. P. Bradley, M. F. Burke, N. S. Givan. DEARBORN—M. Levy, R. D. Slater, Wm. W. Tilley, Wm. Glardon, L. Vanwedding, Dr. Gatch, J. D. English, Wm. Green, W. Tebbs, James W.

DECATUR-James B. Foley, J. De Armand, W. E. Dobyeurs, O. B. Hord, A. L. Underwood, Joseph Hughes, John Cheek.

Dekalb—S. W. Sprott, G. Ensley, Freeman Kelley, John Ralston, Miles Waterman. DELAWARE -- Adam Wolfe, Samuel Orr, Chas. Carter, W. J. McCormick, L. Moffat.

DUBOIS—(Not reported.)

ELKHABT—Matthew Rippy, J. D. Elsea, S. R.

Miller, Geo. Gintner, O. H. Main, J. H. Schell, D. Logan, B. Woodworth. FAYETTE-W. P. Applegate, A. G. Smith, J G. Lewis, Alex. Heron.

FLOYD-M. C. Kerr, Samuel H. Owens, H. M. Orawford. (Others not reported.)
FULTON-A. H. Robbins, A. J. Holmes, Jesse FOUNTAIN-H. Reynolds, J. W. King, Isaac

Orahord, William Kerr, Jesse Marvin, William MeFall FRANKLIN-Dr. George Berry, M. Batzner, W.

Gibson-Smith Miller, John Hargrove, S. M. Col. Miller, of Gibson, opposed the resolution. Barton, A. G. Boswell, W. F. Stilwell, Leroy Martin IS. M. Holcombe. John Foster, Alex. Dunn, H. B. Reeves. GREENE-A. Humphreys, E. R. Buckner, J. D. Killiam, Jesse Crull, John J. Milan, W. G.

> Hamilton-N. Daubenspeck, R. Fisher, Geo HARRISON-(Not reported.) HANCOCK-J. L. Mason, B. W. Cooper, E. Cooper, David Keller, Noble Warrum, B. Lacey, M. Marsh, Thos. Collins, A. C. Handy, S. I Chandler, John Collins, Joseph Wright, J. 1

Banks, J. Tyner, Wm. Caldwell, R. Stokes, J. HENDRICKS-Tilberry Reed, John Trotter, Jas. McLain, J. R. Welshams, Asa White, J. R. HENRY-Edmund Johnson, D. Millikan, F

Hoover, C. T. Gough, E. T. Ice. Howard-D. Vanlaningham, J. H. Hanks, W. . Garr, Thomas Cousins. Huntington .- J. R. Coffroth, L. P. Milligan S. McCaughey, Samuel Emley, G. W. Helm. Jackson.-J. W. Holmes, M. W. Shields

Jay-Rob't Huev, Geo. H. Moore, Ira Denney. JEFFERSON.-J. W. Chapman, H. W. Harrington, J. S. Neal, P. McCormick, E. G. Leland, Kimwell, Geo. Benson. JENNINGS .- J. D. New, J. H. Vawter, D. C. Jones, M. Wildey, John Coudry, Rhey Elliott. KNOX .- W. E. Niblack, B. Knahiram, G. E.

Green, J. B. Patterson, P. E. Laplant, W. A. Jones, H. S. Cauthron, H. D. Wise, J. D. Williams, James Reynolds, John Caldwell, J. J. Mc-JOHNSON.-John A. Polk, Wm. Demmarce, W. M. Pritchard, George Cutssenger, H. N. Puiney, T. W. Woolen, C. F. McNutt.

Kosciusko .- V. J. Card, J. G. Long, B. Thomas, M. J. Long, T. W. Strain, E. V. Long. LAGRANGE-A. B. Kennedy, A. Ellison, J. F. McDevitt. LAPORTE.-T. D. Lemon, Hugh Donally, A. C.

Hall, J. Dudley, Jesse Coleman, J. P. Dunn, August Herring, Henry Miller. LAWRENCE .- J. P. Foster, John Owens, Henry Erivald, A. B. Carlson, Thos. Dixon, J. P. Parks, J. Sappington. Madison .- J. Hollingsworth, S. Fennimore

McCayat Francis, J. W. Sansberry, N. Huntsing er, Andrew Jackson, R. Biddle, W. H. Etert. Marion .- Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Hon, J. E. McDonald, J. J. Bingham, N. B. Taylor, A. H Davidson, A. H. Avres, Aquilla Jones. Jonatha Liston, Jesse Price. Jacob Kunkle, Joseph Lofton, Elijah James, Eurick Hannah, Henry Brady, James S. Brown.

MARSHALL-W. C. Edwards, J. B. N. Kling er, C. H. Reeve, Wm. Hughs, M. A. O. Pack-MARTIN-R. C. Stephens, C. O'Brien, W. H.

MONROE-P. L. D. Mitchell, John Hendrick-

son, B. F. Rogers. MONTGOMERY-(Not reported.)
MORGAN-Jonathan Asher, Wm. Hynds, H. hnson, O. R. Dougherty, David Williams, Ja NEWTON-N. West.

Noble-Enos Fenton, J. McConnell, S. E. Alvord, Owen Black, Jerome Sweet. Оню-Alexander Johnston. ORANGE-W. F. Sherrod, W. W. Chisham

Owen-W. M. Franklin, J. S. Lucas, D. Newneyre, J. L. Stutz, B. F. Hays. PARKE-H. J. Rice, P. S. Cornelius, David der, John G. Davis, R. C. McWilliams, Scott loel, John Overman, J. W. Russell. PERRY-A. P. Batson, Alfred Vaughan, Thos. PIKE-W. H. DeWolf.

ghart, Amos Chambers. Posey-M. T. Carnahan. ASKI-J. B. Agnew, G. T. Wickersham PUTNAM-D. R. Eckles, W. D. Allen, Arch. uston, S. Gardner, J. H. Farmer, Sol. Akers. On motion, the Convention took a recess until J. B. Mayhall, James Gordon, James Darraugh.
RANDOLPH.—D. B. Miller, D. Heaston, Joseph Crouse, Miles Hunt, W. P. Debolt.

PORTER-J. L. Rock, T. J. Merrifield, D. Hu-

RIPLEY-Dr. B. F. Mullen, Capt. B. H. Myers, Geo. Shook, M. Benham, Thomas W. Lunman, C. N. Shook, J. M. Myers. Russ-George Hibben, Wm. S. Hall, S. !

J. M. Sleeth, John McConnell. SPENCER-C. Jones. STARKE-S. O. Whitson. STARRE—S. O. Whitson.

St. Joseph—John Brownfield, Lot Das., jr., Wm. Taylor, Mathias Stover, John Druliner.

Sullivan—H. K. Wilson, J. M. Hanna, E. Price, F. Basler, R. K. Hamill, John Shields Jacob Shields. Orson Moore.

SWITZERLAND-J. C. Atkinson. TIPPECANOE S. A. Cunningham, P. C. Hig-tey, John Shaw, M. N. Sherry, John Taylor, O. Bush, R. S. Hastings, John Ball, John Pettit, L. B. Stockton. Tirron-Squire Tucker, J. A. Lewis, J. V.

UNION-John McCray, Thompson Osborn, D

M. Rider.

Vandersungs—Richard Raleigh, W. H. Klusman, A. T. Whittlesy, Christ. Hedderick.

Vermillion—W. A. Smith.

Vigo—Thos. Dowling, G. F. Cookerly, Jacob W. Oyler, C. H. Bailey, B. W. Hanna, S. D. Baker, John H. O'Boyle, Joseph H. Blake, James M. Talbot, F. Bursdorf, N. F. Cunningham. WABASH-W. B. Barlow, W. B. Smith.

ALLEN—B. Troutman, D. B. Litchfield, Holman Hamilton, O. Bird, D. H. Colerick, Wm. Fleming, Wm. W. Carson, G. F. Stineheomt, M. Jenkinson, Alex. Wiley, H. Dickerson, James D. Warne—Lafe Develin, James Elder, Jacob Mason, J. D. G. Nelson.

Warne—Lafe Develin, James Elder, Jacob Mason, E. C. Nudd, W. H. Gwynn, John Kepler Joshun Dye, E. Malone.

Wells—B. M. Elkins, Joseph Meredith.

Wells—B. M. Elkins, Joseph Meredith. WHITE-Jona. Harbott, S. K. Timons. WHITLEY-A. J. Douglas, H. D. Wilson, A

WHOLE NO. 1,175.

Hon. John G. Davis, in the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, was called upon to address the Convention. He said he felt honored by being thus invited by his fellow citizens, but if he was unequal to the task of doing justice to the subject, perhaps the inability might arise be cause of his recent visit to Richmond, Va., by way of Hopkinsville, Ky. [Laughter.] If he had known beforehand that he was about to take that trip, he would have been happy to have been bearer of despatches from Democrats of the North to their friends in the South. [Cheers and laughter.] If he had made that trip, he probably would have it in his power to state that his old personal friend, Jeff. Davis, was in good health, and sent his kind regards to his many friends in Indiana, whose names perhaps it would not be prudent to mention, for be did not want them hung. The worthy President of the Convention might be one, and we could not spare so valuable a spoke from the wheel of Democracy!

He (Mr. Davis) had been abused by the press

his life threatened by the black abolition party. He defied them. There were but two parties in the country, the Conservatives and the Abolitionists. The battle now being waged was between the friends of the Constitution and the Union on the one side, and the Abolitionists on the other. Threats could not intimidate him. He intended to speak his sentiments. They might burn his property, might take him to the block-be would ascend the scaffold with a firm step—but in de-fiance of them all he would express his opinions on matters relative to the good of the country. He was charged with being a secessionist, because, forsooth, he was not an Abolitionist. The standard by which the Republicans judged a man was this: If you were a friend of Old Abe and his Administration you were a good Union man, but if you sought to maintain the Constitution and the Union, you were a secessionist. The Southern men were much to blame in this controversy. They had done many things which had tended to bring upon the country this dire calamity. But the blame did not all rest with them. The ground taken by the Abolition party of the North was the corner stone of all our difficulties. If they had let this slavery question alone the sun would today have risen on a free, prosperous and united people. This party, last winter in Congress, could have settled our difficulties if they had been disposed. They weighed the Chicago platform and the Union one against the other, and concluded to take the Chicago platform and let the

Every one of the peace propositions coming from the South was voted down by a solid Re publican vote in both branches in Congress. In view of the dangers which stared us then in the face, with civil war in prospect, these Republimise, against concession, against agreement with brothers. Dissolution of the Union was the con-

sequence and all the dire calamities of dissolution He had said in some of his speeches during the summer that this war would cost \$300,000,000 per annum. For that he had been branded as a demagogue. He now believed it would cost more than \$1,000,000,000 per annum. Who pays the Government this money? It comes out of the hard earnings of the tax-payers. The interest alone on this sum would, at 10 per cent ... be \$70,000,000 per annum. After exhausting all the other resources of the Government there would remain of this immense sum (\$1,000,000,000,) \$140,000,000 to be raised by direct taxation. Indiana's share of this would be some \$7,000,000, to be raised, he repeated, by direct taxation. How is it to be paid, looking at the depreciation of property?—of the value of horses, corn, wheat, lands. Does not this thing, with this

enormous depreciation of property look like com-ing down with a crushing weight upon us? He had predicted war with England when our troubles began. For this he had been denounced as a demagogue. If it had not been for the cowardice of those controlling the Government we would now be involved in a war with England. The capture of Mason and Slidell had been indorsed by the Republicans everywhere. Yet in face of this, in face of a solemn vote in Congress indorsing Commander Wilkes, when the Bri-

tish lion roared this miserable, crouching, corrupt Administration quailed—backed down. He was no advocate of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, but the surrender of Mason and Slidell was more bumuliating than would be such recognition. These Abolitionists are brave at a distance; brave about hanging honest men and mobbing printing presses; but when the British lion roared they crouched! What did these Abolitionists recommend?

What did Cameron's report, before modified by the President, recommend? The arming of the slaves for the slaughter of their masters! And yet this man was retained by Lincoln in his Cabinet. Oh! for one hour of General Jackson at Washington. [Tremendous applause.] Wouldn't there be a rattling of dry bones among the pick-ers and stealers and plunderers of the people there

Congregated?

Not one-half of the money poured into the public treasury by the people goes to defray the expenses of the war. It is stolen by the cormorants at Washington. Would Jackson have tolerated these thieves? Would Jackson for one hour permit a man to remain a member of his Cabinet who had recommended the rising of the slave to cut his master's throat? John Cochrane, who holds a commission under the Secre-tary of War, had avowed like atrocious sentiments. Neither he nor Cameron, nor any other malignant abolitionist, was removed by the President; and all these things proved con usively that the ultimate intention of the Republican party was the liberation of the slaves of the South. He predicted the success of the Democracy if the right kind of a platform was adopted. He would vote for no platform endorsing this Administration. He would vote for no platform which would pledge the people to an uncondi-tional prosecution of this war. He never intended to endorse anything which came out of that miserable Nazareth, this Republican Administration. You might talk to him about the honesty of Abe Lincoln—about his conservatism on the slavery question. He was as corrupt as those who surround him, and, unfortunately, the smallest toad in the puddie! He was, although at the time he might be politic, as corrupt as Simon Cameron, who ought to have been hung when he was a little boy! They might talk about hang-ing him (Davis) for expressing these sentiments, but let them first go and hang the editors of their

own papers who had said the same thing He would lay down his life for the res of peace and prosperity to the country. He would lay it down on this spot. But he did not believe the Union could be preserved by coercion-by force. He was for preserving the Union by prop ositions of peace. He stood in this regard on Andrew Jackson's ground. But they said there was nobody to compromise South. Lincoln had said a majority of the people there were Union men. If the Crittenden Compromise had been adopted there would to day have been no such thing as secession in the South. Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina had all voted to stay in the Union, but after the rejection of the Crittenden Compromise their votes were reversed. That all the Border States were not loyal to day was owing solely to the action of the Republican

He (Davis) had been charged with being a member of a secret society—of the M. P. S., by lying Republican editors. There was not one word of truth in the charges brought against him in this connection. He never was a member of a secret political association. There was no secret elitical association among the Democracy of Indians. Yet this charge came from men garments were dripping with the corruptions of Know Nothingism. If there were secret political organizations in Indiana they existed among the Abolition Rembbeans themselves.

But these gentry raised the cry of no party! Was there a Democrat in Indiana that was not a Union man? Not one! No party! Do the acts of these men come up to their Siren song of no party? How many Democrat's heads had been brought to the block by this Administration to brought to the block by this Administration to make way for plundering partisans? We must have nothing but a Union party, they say! Is not the Democratic party a good enough Union party? If this Government is to be saved from irre-trievable wreck the Democratic party must do it. From the moment of the defeat of the Democratic party you could date the downfall of our country, its institutions, the Constitution and the Union. Democrats had warned the country of the ruin which would overtake the land in the event of the triumph of a sectional party. All of their predictions were now being fulfilled.

The policy of this Administration, its ultimate

(Concluded on 4th page )